FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL

STEAMSHIPS EUROPA, HERMANN AND BALTIC.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Manifesto of the Prench Refugees. PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.

DEATH OF MARSHAL SOULT.

Pecree of Transportation of Conspirators.

Movements of the Prince de Joinville

and Duke d'Aumale.

STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

sorning, with the mails, containing the details of the highly important and exciting events of which France

tremendous gales from the westward, and on the morn 7th, and evenings of the 10th and 15th, encountered revers tornadoes, which issted from three and a half to four hours before their violence began to abate.

with four days later news. She left Liverpool at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., 10th December. Heavy S. W. sie. Passed the "Issac Wright" off the bar. The rst three days, S. W. winds and fair weather. The t noon, passed a steamer, supposed Humboldt, lat 46 51, on. 50 48. Dec. 22, lat. 40 24, ion. 69 47, passed ship Commenced a heavy north-east snow storm, which oblig d the ship to lie to during the evening and morning o the 23d. Dec. 23, 2 P. M., took a pilot, and arrived at dock at 4 o'clock, making the passage in 13 days and 5

scunded on the Boulevards-lost a finger, leg broken

them to the point at which they stood before the violabeen generally sellers, there was consequently a large amount bought back. It appears that the price of gold at Paris, which a few days back was at par, was 8 per mille (about 6e. 8d. per £100) premium. It may, there fore, be presumed that some anxiety existed to obtain i for the purpose of hearding. For the same reason short bills on London have also risen. Several offices of papers have been occupied militarily;

amone these are the National, Opinion Publique, Massager

cember, were-La Patrie, Le Journal des Débats, Le Con stitutionnel L'Univers. La Gazette de France, La Gazette

Tribuners, Le Droit, L'Assemblée Nationale

M. Dupin has returned to his former house in the Rue
do Bac, and has invited the representatives to meet there. His botel is occupied militarity. M. Mallac, for-mer clef de cabinet of M. Duchatel, has been arrested. Prince de Joinville and Duke D'Aumale had gone to

fary neurpation of Louis Napoleon.

The mercaptile accounts from Vienna state that or the first news of the coup d'east at Paris, the rate of exchange on London advanced to 13, being a further adverse movement of between one and two per cent. A reaction, however, seen took place to 1250, and it was understood the government locked with approval on the act which had been per formed. Satisfaction was expressed that the French troops can be relied upon in the cause of " order," and army at its present amount would be diminished.

The London Pines says the suspension of Edward announced yesterday -- their liabilities are not supposed

Monday was rather greater than expected—the total being £188.000 of which £.00 000 for Rio de Janeiro ges oco for River Plate, and £2500 for Madeira

There had been no alteration whelever in the mucket for American State stocks. Messra Bell & Sons quoted prices as follows, for transmission to America by the

Europa :-

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Dissolution of the Assembly-Arrest of 250 Deputter-Louis Napoleon's Appeal to the People and the Army-Loss of Life at the Barriendes-Complete Success of the Pre-

Barricades—Complete Success of the President's Usan pation.

[From the Liverpool Times, Dec 6]

The present week has witnessed another French revolution, and the of the most extraordinary, perhaps, ever received, even in the "strange, eventful history" of our feeding being to fear, treason against his person on the part of the National Assembly, hearning, or affecting to fear, treason against his person, on the part of the National Assembly, hearning testing the part of the National Assembly, hearning testing the part of the National Assembly, hearning that bedy by a rudien and effectual even fact, and has erecise to be reasonable of the season through the first of the National Assembly to shall be military despotism of his lituations under these accounting events; and it is been only measured to these accounting events and it is here only measured to the season drug events and it is here only measured to the season drug events and it is here only measured to the season drug events and it is here only measured to the season drug events and to comprise the chine events that have yet transpired.—

Farm Corector Day 2 and 2 M.

The President of the repulsive measured last night

Pants. Freedom.
The President of the repulate was informed but us, and held at General Sungatular a her

ten power, aided by Ministers responsible to the Erecutive. He abolishes the Council of State, &c. I prefer, however, to give you the text of these documents. They are as follow:—

APPEAL TO THE PROPLE.

Frenchmen—The present situation cannot last much longer. Each day the situation of the country becomes worse. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest supporter of order, has become the theatre of pievs. The partistism of 300 of its members could not arrest its fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interest of the people, it was forging arms for civil war. It attacked the power I hold directly from the people; it encouraged every evil passion; it endangered the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the whole people judge between me and it. The constitution, as you know, had been made with the object of weakening beforehand the powers you intrusted to me. Bix millions of votes were a striking profest against it; and yet I have faithfully observed it. Proventions, calumnies, outrages, found me passive. But now that the fundamental part is no longer respected by those who incessantly invoke it and the men who have aiready destroyed two monarchies wish to the up my hands in order to overthrow the republic, my duty is to beffet their perfidious projects, to maintain the republic, and to save the country by appealing to the solemn judgments of the only overeign I recognise in France—the people.

I, then, make a loyal appeal to the entire nation; and I say to you. If you wish to continue this state of disquisteds and makeise that degrades you and endangers the future, choose another person in my place, for I no longer wish for a place which is powerless for good, but which makes me responsible for acts that I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm when I see the vessel rushing into the abyse. If, on the contrary, you have still confidence in me, rive me the measure of trushed and discould in the mastering of the perfect of the most into present of the individual protecting them aga

Done at the Palace of the Elysée this 2d day of De-cember. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

reentative.
You long suffered, like me, from the obstacles that prevented me doing you all the good I intended, and opposed the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favor. Those obstacles are removed. The Assembly sought, to impair the authority which I derive from the entire nation, it

the suthority which I derive from the entire nation; it has ceased to exist.

I make a loyal appeal to the people and the army, and I tell them—Bither give me the means of insuring your prosperity, or choose another in my place.

In 1850, as well as in 1848, you were treated as a vanquished army. After having branded your heroical distinct excedures, they disdained to consult your sympathies and wishes, and, nevertheless, you are the bits of the nation. To day, at this solemn moment, I wish the voice of the army to be heard.

Vote, then, freely as oftinens; but, as soldiers, do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the chief of the covernment is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the noidier. It is for me, who am responsible for my actions before the people and posterity, to adopt the measures most conductive to the public welfare.

lie welfare.

As for you, maintain entire the rules of discipline and honor. By your imposing attitude assist the country in manifecting its will with calmages and reflection. Bready to repress all attempts against the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the recollections attached to my name. They are engraved on your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties. Your history is mine. There is between us in the past a community of glory and mistortunes. There shall be in the future a community of sentiments and resolutions for the repotes and grandeur of France.

(Signed) LOUIS NAFOLEON BONAPARTE. Palace of the Siyee, Dec. 2

In the name of the French people the President of the

Art. 3. The Prench people the President of the republic decrees:

Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.

Art. 2. Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the Jate Mayis absorated.

Art. 3. The Prench people is convoked in its elective Colleges from the lith of December to the 21st of December following.

Colleges from the 12th of December to the state of Sher following:
Art. 4 The state of slege is decreed throughout the
first military division.
Art. 5. The Council of Einte is dissolved.
Art. 6 The Minister of the Interior is charged with
the execution of the present decree.
Signed, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
Dr. Monw. the Minister of the Interior.
Faluce of the Eigree, Dec. 2

The Menny, the Minister of the Interior.

Falace of the Hippée, Dec. 2

Ing Ferrico or Poarce to the Layanarants of Pans: —

Faricians—The President of the reguidle, by a courageoministative has basiled the machinations of parties
and put an end to the anguish of the country. It is in
the name of the people, in its interest, and for the
maintenance of the press, that the event is accomplished.

It is to the judgment of the people that Louis Napoleon
Bensparte submits his conduct.

The greatness of the act makes you understand with
what imposing and solemusilence the free exercise of the
popular asswerightly ought to be manifested. To-day,
as yesterday, let order be our watchword; let all good
climens, animated, as I am, by the love of the country,
aid me is my unalterable resolution.
Have conndensed in him whom 6,000,000 of votes have
raised to the first dignify of the country. When he
cummens the entire people to express their will, the factions alone would place obstacles in the way. Any attemps if disorder shall be promptly and inflatibly repressed.

Dis MAUPAS, Project of Poince.

Dr. J. 1651.

pressed.

Dis MAUPAS, Project of Police.
Bec. 2, 1651.

The Prefect of Police, M. de Manuas, has addressed a circular to all the Commissaries of Police, invising the n to watch with courage and energy ever public françaisity, and to allow he exceeding the beject of which should appear to them supplet us.
This merging at an early hour, the Place de la Comerce, the canadom the section of the Place de la Comerce, and the Fis e de Carcural, were covered with traces, the arrangements baring been made during the night.
Generals Changareler, Caraignae, Bedeun, Lamorier, Left, Celurel Charras, MM, Euse, Theirs Brun, the Commissary of Police of the Assembly, and, is is said, then the first mined are committed to Vlucennes, and I am assured will be transferred in the fartress of Ham. Gen. Chargarier stitupied to have agents who arrested him, it is said to have wounded one of the agents who arrested him.
It is also reperted that M. Michel (de Buurges) and X. Cellien Barrot are under arrest; but this is doubtlike device disserting the Assembly, &c., is righted, as you perceive, by M. de Morny, the new Minister of the Interior.

The new Ministers are M. de Morny, Interior; M. Fould, Flanner, M. Festival, Public instruction; M. Chargelous Loubak, Marison General, 88, Arrand, War.

The new Ministers are M. de Morry, Interfer; M. Feriul, Flammer M. Feriul, Public instruction; M. Charteleup-Loubat, Merine; General St. Arnaud, Warreno it in said M. de Persigny will be the Minister of Persign Affaira. General Magnan simirateleur command of the army. Orders have been given to take down the empressy hall where the representatives were wint timed. Eight journals are suspended among them the Edwards.

The Profests on leave of absence in Paris, or classical ways been exceeded.

trained for a transference, the class received fractionate letter prefiger, and also to the missisters, declaring a taken may rease up—that he would not all a to be received by the entering, a to were constituted by the entering, a to were constituted by the entering, a to were constituted by the entering of the ente

such an event might have been foreseen, that it is difficult to say anything on the public feeling. All my accounts from the faubourgs are unanimous in declaring that the people are well pleased at what has been done; and it cannot be denied that the intrigues and plots of the chiefs of parties in the Assembly had long since disgusted them. Groups are, of course, assembled at the different places where the proclamations are posted up; I have heard that in some places they were forn down. I have, however, seen nearly 100 of them, and not one is either defaced or solled. I have heard many make observations not over flattering to the Assembly—that they richly merited what has befalien them; and the only thing most of them regretted was their 25f. a day. The President, mounted on horseback, rode all through the quays, the Champs Elysies, and other places of the city. He was followed by a crowd, shouting, "Vire Napoleon!" and "Vive le President!" One or two regiments marched along the Boulevards about half past twelve o'clock, and the people also halied them with crise of "Vive le ligne!" "Vive le Republique!" "Vive Napoleon!"

To say that Parls is not agitated would be absurd; but, so far as I have perceived and heard from others, I do not see that the agitation is of an angry nature. The restoration of universal suffrage and the appeal to the people contribute to their good humos.

The troops are, I am assured, to be relied on, and express themselves well pleased with what has occurred. The troops are still in the places mentioned above, to be ready to put down any disturbance that may be attempted. The president's reception last night was never better attended. Not the alightest suspicion existed of what was coming on.

Attempts have been made on the Boulevards to get up a summary of the city where I have been disturbance, but to all appearance they have failed. A man who headed a procession of about fifty or sixty young men, shouting, was arrested. These are no soldiers along the Boulevards where the summary of

Denis and St. Martin. Whatever agitation there is, is on the Boulevards, and particularly observable amongst the bourgesiste.

It is a curious fact, in connection with the important events of this day, that the 2d December is the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1894, and the battle of Austrelitz in 1805.

The Marning Chronicle correspondent says—It will be seen that Louis Napoleon has set the constitution completely at defiance. Were the constitution to be acted upon in its literal sense, Louis Napoleon would no longer be President of the republic for it will be remembered that by article 51 he is forbidden to dissolve or proroque the Arsembly, or to suspend in any manner the authority of the constitution and the laws; and by article 68 it is declared that "the President of the republic and his Ministers, &c., are responsible, respectively, for all the acts of the government and the administration. Any measure by which the President of the republic dissolves the National Assembly, proroques it, or impedes the exercise of its charge, is a crime of high treason. By this sole act, the President is degraded from his functions; the citizens are bound to refuse him their obedience; the executive power passes by right to the National Assembly; the judges of the Supreme Court of Justice are immediately to assemble, on pain of forfeiture; they convoke the jurious at the place they may designate, to proceed to the judgement of the President and his accomplices. A law will determine the other cases of responsibility, as well as the forms and conditions of the procecution."

Wennessed of M. de Varny, New A. M. The new ministry is composed of M. de Varny, New A.

cannon reut to the faubourgs. Other regiments have been sent fer.

Louis Napoleon reviewed a division of the army, and was enthusiastically received by the troops and people, on the Boulevards.

The President's proceedings are very popular in the market places, which is a great point. At the Bourse the better is that he will succed. The fall in Fives was only 1f.; 90 contined yesterday.

The decree which was passed yesterday by the representatives who had assembled at the Mairie of the 10th Arrondissement, declaring the deposition of the President of the Republic, was afterwards brought to the Court of Carsation, to have it confirmed. The court assembled and had just ratified the decree of the Assembly, when a massage came from the Minister of Justice ordering them to proceed no further in the matter, and the judges immediately dispersed in great confusion.

The representatives are still confined at the Palace of

tice ordering them to proceed as farther in the matter, and the judges immediately dispersed in great confusion.

The representatives are still confined at the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay and the loth Legion of the National Guards, which had been placed at their disposal by General Lauriston, has been disbanded.

There was a report that General Lauroriciere had escaped, by the connivance of the officer who commanded the party who arrested him, but this report is not correctorated.

MM. Barcuche, Drouyn de l'Hays, Admiral Cecil, Montalembart, Lucien Marat, and reventy-five other distinguished members of the National Assembly, form the Council of State.

Thurstay, Five A. M.

Yesterday the attempts to erect borricades all failed by the firmness of the troop. The right passed quickly. The soldiers vote for the Freident.

Hare rase mara A. M.—Testerday the few barricades erected in the Quartier St. Antoine, Faubourg St. blac the action and elsewhere, and weakly defouled by incorpants, were all stormed and destroyed by eight in the morning. The following decree of the Minister of War has been posted up:—Frey person taken in the act of creeting or defending a barricade, or bearing arms, shall suffer according to the mast ricorous laws of war. Another The following decree of the Minister of War has been posted up :— To ry person taken in the act of creeting or defending a bernevide, or bearing arms, shall suffer according to the most rigorous laws of war. Another decree of the Prefect of Police prohibits the according to the most rigorous laws of war. Another decree of the Prefect of Police prohibits the according to groups. All additions crice and all planar fact political import, are the foreign and all planar fact political import, are the foreign and with previous notice. The circulation of public vehicles is likewise to Gentled as well as wagens loaded with provisions and materians. M. Beroche has accepted the Predictory of the new Council of State. The news received from the departing assembled to invade the town hall were energy dealing requised by the National Guards and troops. Forty-five of the principal promoters were arrected and, among it others, the representatives Martin, Michaut, Saveiar, and Perstra. Paris is perfectly quiet.

Berns P. M.—Attempts at insurrection were commence.

The great body of workmen did not intend to rise. 150,050 men can be brought to the capital in a few hours, if required.

The Glob's correspondent says:—"The troops seem devoted to the President. Two regiments entering Paris replied to some cries of 'Fice la Republique' by a unanimous cry of 'Vice la Nagolica'."

The news on Wednesday from the provinces was very satisfactory. The appeal to the people had been received with sympathy in Bordesans, Lille, Rouen, and other towns. The commercial classes were greatly satisfied with the change. At 7 P. M., on Wednesday, Bourdeaux much less agitated, and but few groups to be seen.

The following news, received by electric telegraph, appears in the London Times of yesterday:—

A list of 30 mames, forming the consulting commission named by the 'Freedent of the republic, is published in the Monatour. It is composed of representatives, magistrates, municipal functionaries, prefects, and M. Baroohe has accepted the vice precidenty. A group of about 200 seen continued shouting and singing on the Boulevard dee Italiens, until half-past Il 9clock on Wednesday night. They were particularly noisy as each detachment of troops or regiments passed Strong detachments moved along the Boulevards and the adjacent street during the greater part of the night. A large force occupied the Boulevards and the adjacent street during the greater part of the night.

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A large force occupied the Boulevard state of the Research and the research of the greater part of the greater part of the passers by comp

ment:—
It is unnecessary for us to say that the proclamations and documents which appeared in Paris yesterday morning produced an immense sensation. The news, as is usual in all great events, spread with the rapidity of ing produced an immense sensation. The news, as is is usual in all great events, spread with the rapidity of lightning. There was emotion on every side, and astonishment rowhere. There was emotion, because the act was an important one; there was no astonishment, because the act was of a nature that was foreseen. In account of every one was, that the state of affairs was such that could only be remedied by extraordinary measures. The parties hostile to the executive power had aiready in a stormy sitting talked of impeaching the President of the republic. That opportunity failing, at other was prepared for sending the elect of 0.000.000 of votes to Vincennes. If the plan succeeded, the Assembly would have prolonged its powers, and would have taken no other judge be sides itself between it and the President of the republic. The President of the republic only prevented the imminent aggression with which he was threatened and instead of proceeding as the Assembly would have done—that is to say, in constituting himself judge and party,—he abolished, restricted, and re-established universal suffrage, he is cliffated the exercise of it by bringing the elector to the place where he ought to vote, and he takes the whole of the French people as judge between the Assembly and himself. This is not all. Louis Napeleon puts the shortest possible interval between this grand national consultation and the decree which institutes it, in order to bring within the closest possible limit the duration of a power which might be reproached. If it were to be prolonged, with wanting sanction. This act of strict impartiantly has been understood by the population of Paris, as it will be throughout the whole of the first timpartiantly has been understood by the population of Paris, as it will be throughout the whole of France. Paris, although agitated, has not witnersed the slightest disorder on any point. The people comment on the prolonged with numerous acclamations. This day, which will be remarkable in his history, will have the effect

The Pollets and the Assembles Nationale abstain from semarks.

The following decree was posted up on Tuesday:—
Considering that the sovereignty resides in the universality of the citizens, and that no fraction of the people can attribute to itself the exercise thereof.—
Considering the laws and decrees which have hitherto regulated the mode of appeal to the people, and particularly the decrees of the fish Frucidor, year 2, the 19th and 75th Frimairs in the year 8 of the Republic the decree of the fish Flories, year 10, and the Sensins consule of the 25th Flories, year 12.—
The President of the Republic decrees as follows:—
Art. 1 The French people are reteamly convoked in their respective districts for the fourteenth of this present month of December, to accept or reject the Collow-ling principle.

The French people will and incintenance of the au-thority or Louis empoleon Homparte, and delegates to him the program of many and continuion on the lasts Lopezed in his preciamation of the 21 of Decem-

Art 2 All Frenchmen aged 21, and enjoying thel-

import, are also frienders. The groups are to disperred by armed force, and without previous notice. The circulation of public vehicles is likewise. Trightlood as well as wagens loaded with previous and materials. M. Beroche has accepted the Predictors of the new Council of State. The new received from the departments is astistactory. At Orients, the demagacial participation of the 12 of December 1 of State. The new received from the department is astistactory. At Orients, the demagacial participation of the 12 of December 1 of State. The new received from the department of the state of the new Council of State. The new received from the department of the state of the new Council of State. The new received from the department of the prevention of the 12 of December 1 of the new Council of State. The new received from the department of the public of the prevention of the 12 of December 1 of the public of the new Council of State. The new received from the department of the public of the prevention of the 12 of December 1 of the public of the new council of the public of the prevention of the 12 of December 1 of the public of the new council of the public of the new council of the new registers—one of acceptance of the prevention of the 12 of December 1 of the public of the new received from the department of the American of the 12 of December 1 of the prevention of the 12 of December 1 of the new received from the council of the new received from the department of the new received from the Event of the new received from the Event of the Interior. The council of the public of the prevent of the Interior of the 21 of December 1 of the American of the 12 of December 1 of the American of the 12 of December 1 of the American of the 12 of December 1 of the American of the 12 of December 1 of the Interior of the 12 of December 1 of the Interior o

to have forfeited all claim to the high dignity of President of the republic, and passed a decree presonucing his decheance, in conformity with art. 68 of the censtitution.

Another decree frees the officers of the army and navy, and the public functionaries, from their oath of obedience to Louis Napoleon.

The High Court of Justice is convoked to judge the President and his ministers. This decree was signed by all the members present, with M. Daru's name at the head. Amongst the other names are those of O. Barrot, de Breglie, Molé, Dufaure, Passy, de Tocqueville, Gustave de Beaumont, Quentin Bauchart, Dufour, de fracy, Oquersl, Mortimer Ternaux, de Kerdrei, and Piscatory.

Some mountaineers were present at the sitting, and amongst others, Grevy, Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, Didier, Colfavru, &c.

Se far, matters appeared to go smoothly enough with the Assembly. But after they had passed their various decrees, matters changed their aspect. A body of the Chasseurs of Vincennes surrounded the building. They had scarcely taken up their position, when M. Berryer appeared at one of the windows of the Mairie, wearing his representative scarf, and declared to the crowd which stood outside looking at the soldiers taking up their places, and declared aloud, that the Legislative Assembly, being in sufficient numbers to deliborate, had pronounced the deckence of the President of the Republic, and appointed General Oudinot Commander-in-Chief of all the troops of Paris. Just as he said this, M. Thamisier, another representative, appeared behind M. Berryer, and reside the cry of "Vive la Republique." This cry was most coldly received by the crowd. "What is Berryer," said one, "but the man who went to Rome!" Almost immediately after, an officer of the Chasseurs of Vincennes knocked at the door where the Assembly was sitting with closed doors and in a stew moments after the room was cleared.

MANIFENSO OF FRENCH REFUGERS IN LONDON WHOSE NAMES and in a few moments after the room was cleared.

MANIFENSO OF Paris by the French refugee

Like a thief, he has seized upon the liberties of his country by a necturnal surprise—a vulgar artifice, which certain people have been rash enough to call courage.

He has audaciously trified with the sanctity of the domestic hearth.

By the help of his swaggering soldies y and police he has silenced every voice in Paris except his own.

At one blow he has suppressed all the journals, and has cast forth into the streets of Paris, without bread, those of your brethen whom the pross supported.

He has outraged stricken down, and trampled under feet the actional representation, not only in the persons of your senses, but also in that of Greppo, the energetic actions a sense had also in that of Greppo, the energetic actions a sense had the major, who had so otten and so nearly defended your interests in the tribune.

By a country have a master—and do you wish that that master should be Louis Bonapartel. You have seen the six wife which he traversed the streets of Paris, heiged in by soldiers, covered by cannous, and causing himself to be borne in triumph by his staff, adding to the orime of high treason the insolence of a conqueror, and treating France as a conquered country—he whose military annals can boast of nothing except the opprobrium of the Reman expedition:

That the members of the majority are explaining the ill which they have donc—that the Constitution which they have violated in you, is violated in them—that they are undergoing the chastisement through that universal suffrage which they have destroyed—that they who have sauctioned the transportation of cut brethren en masse, without judgment, now find ferce where they cought justice, is a lesson not more hard than merited. It is the penalty of retribution which is inflicted on them, and it not for us to complain.

But what it corcerns us to understand now is, whether you are the mode for a change of tynants.

For, does this crime belong to that Assembly of which he was the inapirer and accomplice:

Was it not he still more than the Assembly, charged w

He now comes forward to tell you that the people is sovereign, and at the same time he dures to demand ten years or power; that is, the abdication of that sovereignty for ten years.

He sets himself up as a man of the republic—of that republic which is the government of equality; and at the same time he proposes the establishment of a Senate—that is, an assembly of dukes, counts, barons, and manquises. Come, let us hasten, debased and clownish as we are—let us hasten in virtue of our sovereignty, once more to instal an aristocracy, after so many battles fought and so much blood shed to put down that aristocracy for ever! It is the man of the republic that invites us. He boasts of restoring to you universal suffrage, but on condition that it be worked for his private advantage, and not for yours, since he is going for ten years to be your master. "No corutiny of the list," he says. Do you quite understand what that means! It means that the elections are to be made by registers lodged in the offices of the mayor. The great swinding manacure which has been practised upon France once in her history, is to be renewed. Will you permit, precisely, when it is pretended to restore your right, that it shall be alched from you!

Moreover, to exercise the right of the suffrage yeu must be free. Let him begin, then, by restoring free speech to the journals; let the doors be dung wide open to popular meetings; let every man speak his mind and learn that of others. Why those bayonets! Why those cannow? To rectore universal suffrage with the state of siege is to add meckery to falsehood. A people proclaimed sovereign, it is the maptic of slavery thrown over your shoulders, even as the barbarian chief in the time of the Lower Empire threw the purple over the Roman emperor, in placing them among his camp followers. Do y u wish to be enslaved? Do you wish to be debased? Such is the eny wrutg from us by an indignation impossible to be restrained. We, who in our extle, can at least speak—do speak. But we owe more than speech to the

Philippe, Pathy, Bours, Subit, Rotllion, Mangenet, Langued or, Fioreatin, Rouseau, Prosrard, Esuer, Auroy, Daranchi, Michon, Barthelym, Charles, Rebillart Sulreau,
Ferey
Lyaz Benccent,
Le Capitaine Fremont,
Cadet,
Metryer,
Ce in,
Skauty,
Taget Lussiein,
Barch,
Mercier,
Nerney,
Cachet,
Dr. 3 1851.

Cachet.

Prom the provinces we learn that an attempt at insurrection at Nevers was completely defeated.

An attempt at an owness at Drayen and St. Amand was energetically represed.

The accounts from the departments are, in general, very satisfactory.

Fighting is going on in the streets of Paris, and will probably not end to night.

It is said that General Castellane, at Lyons and General Neumaper, at Lille, have decisted against the government. But this is denied by the Governor.

Strasbourg and Rheims are also said to have risen.

M. Carlier has been sent as Commissary to Lyons.

Great doubts are entertained of the havilty of General Magnas.

A correspondent, writing a few minutes past six, says. No more firing is now heard and several regiments have returned to their quarters. The destruction to day appears to have been great, and many of the sufferest were incount, but imprudent persons, who had gone out from curfosity, and were extrict along with the stream of fugitive rioters. It is said that a gentleman and his daughter were killed in this way, near the Rue St. Honore. The guantiet is now throw. Louis Napaleon must persever or fall. Much will depend now upon the old majority: if they rally to him sunreby and absolution will be althe avoided. Many of them have full this. I understand that at five o clock several new adhesions were sent in.

Fricar Monarno.

A decree appears, ordering that the voting, opening on the 20th inst, will be scoret instead of public.

Sallee, a Merceco een-port having refused the reparation demanded by France, was bombaried on the 25th November, during seven and a half hours.

General Neumayer is said to be marching from the north with four regiments.

P. 8.—In coming here to the post I saw a party pulling up the iron railing of the Church of Notre Bame de Lerette.

The Latest Intelligence.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
Fans, Dec. 8, 1851.
The English journals of Saturday were delivered on Nonday merning, as usual.

A stranger arriving in Paris to-day, Sth. could never inagine that it had been the scene of a sanguinary lattle during the week. The streets and Boulevards are

crowded with equipages and pedestrians, who stop to gaze at the houses shattered with cannon balls. If it were not for those reminiscences, and the painful recollection of the number of lives lost, the Parisians welld be as gay as usual at this season of the year.

10 to the hour at which I write, the English journals have not been delivered from the Post office. Neither have the papers of the departments been as yet distributed.

Royal were also open, as also most of the theatres.

The following are the variations of the Bourse during the week:—

Monday, 1st December, Five per Cents closed at 91f. 60c. Tuesday, 2d, do. do. do. 89f. 70c. Wednesday, 3d, do. do. do. 91f. 80c. Thursday, 4th. do. do. do. 91f. 30c. Friday, 5th. do. do. do. 92f. 50c. Saturday, 6th, do. do. do. 92f. 50c. Saturday, 6th, do. do. do. 92f. 65c. date, announce that Bordeaux. Lyons, Lille, and other large commercial towns, are perfectly tranquil.

An invaste took place in the town of Clamecy, in the Nievre, where there is a population of about 5,000 or 6,000. The armed force had proceeded to queli it. The chief town of the department (Nevers) is reperted as perfectly tranquil. M. Carlier was to have arrived there this morning.

A general officer, formerly an aide-de-camp to King Louis Philippe, has been arrested at Clais.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne is still a prisoner at Maras and is not likely to be set at liberty until the complete pacification of the central departments.

Pans, Sunday Merning.

Panis, Sunday Morning.

The Moniteur publishes a decree, placing the departments of the Allier and the Soane et-Loire in a state of

in Paris (the Pantheon), to its original object—that or religion.

M Maurice Duvalis appointed Commissioner Extraordinary for the department of the Cotes-du-Nord, Finisterre, Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire Inferieure, Morbihan, Maine et-Loire, Vendée, and Mayenne; M. Carlier, the former Prefect of Police Commissioner Extraordinary for the departments of the Allier, the Cher, and the Nievre, and eight additional prefects are dismissed.

people:—
Frenchmen—The disturbances are appeased. Whatever may be the decision of the people, society is saved.
The first part of my task is accomplished. The appeal to
the nation for the purpose of terminating the struggles
of parties, I knew would not cause any serious risk to
the public tranquility.

A wealthy proplictor at Nult Cote D'Or, has been assessinated.

The houses of the wealthy legitimists at Cabestery Harault were entered on the 6th Inst., and the proprietors assassinated

At Breziers several of the principal personages of the town had been murdered.

It is said that Marshal Jerome Bonaparte has written a stormy letter to the President, entreating him not to establish a despotic authority, but to call a Constitutional Assembly, to frame a new constitution for France.

The fifth legion of the National Guards of Paris is dissolved.

Panis, Tuesday.

Pans Bourse.—Fives, 96 60. Threes, 85 60.

[From the London Times.]

The following letter from our correspondent is dated Paris. Eunday evening, half past 6 o'clock:—

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the daring step the Precident has taken respecting the Assembly, one cannot help being struck with the immediate effects of that set. It is impossible to deny that, whether mistaken or otherwise, a feeling now exists that the dangers so often menaced for May. 1822, have become exerciously diminished. This is the opinion, at all creats, amongst the commercial classes in Paris. There are, besides. a few remarkable points to which I would draw your attention. Not the slightest sympathy has been expressed in public for the Assembly, nor for any individual of the leaders of the factions that composed it. The run St. Antoine, the spot which has become classical for its love of insurrection, did not stir on Thursday for since. In that quarter the real working classes are congregated. Neither in the environs nor the bendum was any co-operation attempted in favor of the insurrection. Tranquility ass maintained in republican Montmartre by the Mayor, the Municipality, and the working oppulation, and the harricade of La Chapsile disappeared almost as soon as it was made. The noterious felleville, Charette, the most turbulent of all, remained quiet or indifferent. Montreuil. St. Mande, Montronge (the scene of the marter of General Fres.) Chattillon. St. Denis—did not rise in insurrection. Budogae-surskien, noted for the "red" opinions remained quiet; and only a few gendarmes maintained tranquillity at St. Cloud. Two foreign gentlemen, military men, who have just returned from a risit to versalize, St. Germain and Grigoon inform me that it or efficiency, the director and the students at the Agricultural School had decided on defending the establishment in case of its being attacked by emissaries from Paris; and if not, on marching to Paris to support the government. It was not attacked, and no disturbance took place in an

on marching to Paris to support the government. It was not attacked, and no disturbance took place is any of these places.

The first decree relative to the mode of voting un ruestionably produced discontent, though I doubt whether it was sufficient to induce the discontented to overthrow the government. You are aware that the Youlng is comic as it is couled, was practised during the first revolution, and again under the Consulate, and for the election of the Emperor. It is nothing more or less than open voting—avery citizen declaring his opinion without disgute. Whatever may be thought of this more manny energies of the franchise, yet the arguments of these opposed to it me it includence. They say that, owing to the fast of so many revolutions and so many charges in France, political differences have degenerated into personal hatrods; and differences have degenerated into personal hatrods; and that it is not always safe for a citizen to allow his mode of thinking or voting to be made public. On the other hand secret voting to be made public. On the other hand secret voting to be made public. On the other hand secret voting are not overtiment to grantify their private feedings. I believe the government of Louis Philippe, would the beauty of the provide their votes is a contract sense to what they odd when prefaced by somey. The Boargede of Paris throughthelf refered and relations periabed in the orientful neutroctom of June yet voted for the very men who communical the bear teach they would not have dense untail they been obtiged to wite eventy. The spirit of opposite a second of the other than they would not have dense untail they been obtiged to wite eventy. The spirit of opposite a second of the teach of the work of the other than they would not have dense untail they been obtiged to wite eventy of openity expending the wite of the very more which they would not have dense untail they cannot be believe that they would not have dense untail they cannot be been to a treating of openity expenses.